#### ALARMING CHANGE.

WEAK STATE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Anxiety at the White House, in the City, and Throughout the Country-Secretary Blaine Tolegraphed for-The Story of the Doctors.

The anxiety regarding the condition of the President, which became apparent throughout the city soon after the issuance of the morning bulletins, grew in intensity as the unfavorable indices of pulse and temperature became the subject of speculation with a constantly increasing number of persons. The persistent irritability of the stomach, noted in the bulletin, was a new phase in the condition of the patient, which perplexed and added to the anxiety of some and lessened the hope of some of the most sanguine. The assurances which came later direct from the attending physicians, to the effect that they did not feel algreged at the present effect that they did not feel alarmed at the preseffect that they did not feel alarmed at the pres-ence of nausea and vemiting, nor in fact at the general condition of the President in the morning, did not suffice to allay the feeling of uneasiness which provalled throughout the city. This anx-ioty was lessoned but little, if any, by the noon bulletins, which, although reporting a consistion of nausea and a decline in temperature, still recorded a more frequent pulse. The decrease of temperature was expected as the result of the usual diurnal fever ebb, and the fig-mers recorded—30—were reassuring only to the most ures recorded—99—were reassuring only to the most sanguine. The more rapid pulse reported in the noon bulletin—118—caused a change in the feelings many from that of extreme anxiety to or many from that of extreme anxiety to positive alarm. Notwithstanding the assurances which came from the Executive Mansion, that the unfavorable symptoms were but temporary, when the evening buildin made its appearance, containing the information that irritability of the stomach had returned and that the President that the President had vemitted three times since one p. m., together with the admission that his condition, on the whole, was less satisfactory, the condition, on the whole, was the feeling among those who have watched the prog-feeling among those who have watched the progrems of the case closely from the beginning was apparently that of greater anxiety and alarm than they had evinced since the Sunday following the day the President received his wound.

The general feeling of uneasiness which had pervaded the city throughout the day received but little relief from the bulletins issued at half past eight and at midday. Hours before the evening bulletin was issued the impression prevailed that the President was approaching a crisis, and a large crowd gathered on the Avenue at the en-trance to the White House grounds waiting to ascertain if there had been any change whatever in the unfavorable symptoms. When the evening bulletin was issued the anxiety was intensified, and the crowd about the gates received such large additions that it became necessary to post two soldlers as setuded to keen the conpost two soldiers as sentries to keep the driveway clear. Inside the Mansion it could be seen at a

OLD PEELING OF GLOOM which shrouded the inmates during the first days after the President was stricken down had returned with all its depressing influence. Beyond the statements contained in the evening bulletin but little could be gleaned as to the condition of the sufferer. Owing to the irritability of the President's stomach and his inability to retain any nourishment whatever, it was decided to administer such nourishment as was absolutely necessary to regulate his except he absolutely necessary to maintain his strength by means of injections into the lower bowels. This was done two or three times during the course of the afternoon, and again immediately after the evening dressing of the wound. Up to eight o'clock DR. HAMILTON HAD NOT BERN TELEGRAPHED

r, nor had any measage calling Secretary Blaine to the Capital been sent. With the return of the dangerous symptoms the number of visitors mate-rially increased. By half-past eight the office of Becretary Brown was througed, and all the members of the Cabinet that were in the city were assembled in the Cabinet room, waiting for news from the sick room. At this hour it was learned that there had been no return of the vomiting since shortly after the o'clock. At \$35 word was prought form the been no return of the vomiting since shortly after five o'clock. At 845 word was brought from the sick room that the President was sleeping, and it was hoped by the physicians that this would afford an opportunity for the nourishment injected to be assimilated and increase his strength. Up to nine o'clock the following visitors had called at the White House; General Sherman, Adjutant-General Drum, Commissioner Dudley, Judge Lawrence, First Copper and the strength of the present, and nourishment injected to be assimilated and increase his strength. Up to nine o'clock the following fisitors had called at the White House; General Sherman, Adjutant-General Drum, Commissioner and the strength of the present, and nourishment is being administered by neans of injection. The surgeous explain the difficulty by the assertion that the President's stomach has falled to respond as it should; hence the determination to inject nourishment. There is a decided as feeling of anxiety among the members a decided and the strength. Dudley, Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller; Regis-ter of Wills Ramadell, Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn; Colonel Billy Cook, and Justice Harlan. At 9:05 office from the physicians' room, said that there A PERCEPTIBLE DECREASE

in the President's pulse, the physicians estimating t about ten beats less per minute than at the time of the issuing of the evening bulletin; that his temperature appeared to be about nominal and his respiration easy, and he was resting easily, The arrangement of Drs. Hamilton and Agnew when the former left the city was gnew when the former left the city was at he should return and relieve Dr. Agnew this afternoon. At half-past ten all the members were in the Cabinet room, and had decided to remain at the White House until there was some decided change in the President's condition. Attorney-General MacVeagh said that he could ONLY HOPE FOR THE REST.

Secretary Kirkwood said that it was simply a problem, and if it could be solved in such a way that the President could take and retain nourishment the grounds for hoping and expecting his recovery were as strong as ever. At eleven o'clock the reports from the sick room were that the President was still resting quietly, and there were good grounds for thinking that his pulse had subsided still forther and that imperature had dropped to about normal Upon the receipt of this encouraging information it was decided by the Cabinet officers that they would take their leave, and, after making arrangements that they should be promptly notified in the event of any unfavorable change, about ten min-utes past eleven they left the White House in a body. A telegram was received from Becretary Lincoln during the evening that he would be in Washington early this morn-ing. The favorable news from the President's bedde also had the effect to thin out the crowd of officials and newspaper representatives that all the evening had througed the office of Secretary Brown. It was stated by a friend of the family

the physicians on the subject was that the unfavorable symptoms of yesterday were in no way President. Private Secretary Brown said that h resultant from the wound, but were due entirely to expected Secretary Lincoln to return to Washing irritated condition of the President's stomach. To combat this it is proposed to introduce nourishment for the present in the form of injections. By
this means the stomach will be allowed to rest perfectly quiet and regain its tone. It is stated by
physicians that this can be done and the patient's
strength maintained six weeks it necessarily
that his sleep had been perfectly natural. In the strength maintained six weeks if necessary withever. Shortly after eleven o'clock

and appeared to be greatly refreshed by his short aap. He was sponged off and made comfortable, and almost immediately fell asleep again. At midnight he was resting quietly, and, Secretary Brown brought an unofficial bulletin from the physicians who passed the evening with the President, as follows: "At twelve o'clock the favorable conditions which began some time after the even. tions which began some time after the evening builetin was issued were continued, and the Washington. President was resting comfortably." In response to an inquiry as to the cause of the President's womiting, Private Secretary Brown said that it wa due entirely to a weak stomach, and, while it was more or less aggravated by the wound, that it could not be attributed solely to its effects. He added that the President contracted dyspepsia while he was in the army, and had at no time since been en-lirely free from it, and that when he was in apparent good health he was oftentimes troubled auses. Mr. Brown asys that the surgeons at all alarmed at the patient's present conaftion. It having been initimated that the operation performed on Monday last was in fact an attempt to remove the ball, Mr. Brown was asked if the story had any foundation. He replied that it was entirely erroneous, and said that there was no immediate intention of disturb-ing the ball. Just as he was leaving the White House Acting Secretary of State Hitt was asked if a telegram had been sent to Eserctary Blaine recalling him to Washington. "That I can say nothing about," was the reply. Bubbequently it was learned that the advisability of recovering the same of House Acting Secretary of State Hitt was asked if a telegram had been sent to Escretary Blaine recalling him to Washington. "That I can say nothing about," was the reply. Bubsequently it was learned that the advisability of requesting the return of Mr. Blaine to the Capital had been informally considered by the other missing whaters of the Cabinet, and it had been decided in the vessel and that her cabin was full of water to telegraph him to come to Washington at once.

Soon after midnight the last visitor disappeared from the White House, and by half-past twelve the only lights burning in the building were those in the southwest rooms, where were the President and his nurses and the attenting physicians, Drs. Riss and Reyburn, who will spend the night in the room, watching every sympton in the case with the closest attention.

The following cablegram was sent at half-past eight o'clock last evening:

Lowell, Minister Lendon:
President's condition less satisfactory. Irritability of stomach returned. Vomited three times since one o'clock. Temperature, 19.6° (less than for several days): pulse, 150, and respiration, 22.

The following was also sent a few minutes past cight o'clock.

eight o'clock : General R. B. HAYES, Frement, Ohio: Have reached another very serious point in the case. The conditions at this hour (eight p. m.) are of a character that causes great suxlety. We hope for better things in the morning.

H. C. CORBIN.

WHAT THE BULLETINS TELL.

Alarmingly Frequent Pulse-Great Irri-

tability of the Stomach. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 15, 8:30 a. m.: The President did not rest as well as usual last sight until toward three o'clock. His sleep was not sound and he awoke at short intervals. His tumach was irritable, and he vomited several imes. About three o'clock he became composed and slept well until after seven this morning. His omach is still irritable, and his temperature rather higher than yesterday morning. At present his pulse is 105; temperature, 100.2°; respiration, 2.4.

D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES.
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN. D. HAYES AGNEW. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 12:30 p. m.—Since the last bulletin the President liss not again vomited, and has been able to retain the nourishment administered. At the morning dressing the discharge of pus was free and of good character. Since then his pulse has been more frequent, but the temper-ature has fallen to a little below what it was at this time yesterday. At present his pulse is 118, temperature, 99°; respiration, 19.

D. W. BLISS.
J. J. WOODWARD.
J. K. BARNES.
ROBERT REYBURN. D. HAYES AGNEW. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 6:30 p. m.—The irritability of the President's stomach returned during the afternoon, and he has vomited three times since one o'clock. Although the afternoon rise of tem-perature is less than it has been for several days, the pulse and respiration are more frequent, so that his condition is on the whole less satisfactory. His pulse is now 130; temperature, 92.6°; respira-tion, 22. D. W. BLISS.

J. K. BARNES J. J. WOODWARD. ROBERT REYBURN, D. HAYES AGNEW.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETINE.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, Aug. 15, 4:45 p. m.—The resident's condition remains about the same as when reported at 2:15 p. m., excepting, perhaps, a slight rise in temperature caused by the usual afternoon fever. The febrile rise, however, is said to be no greater than heretofore. The patient has been nauscated once since the last bulletin was sont. The surgeons refer to the last official bulletin as about covering the case up to this hour, with the exception of the return of nausea above mentioned, and show no disposition to talk further on the subject. The evening bulletin is anxiously awaited by the public. At the Executive Mansion there is a perceptible feeling of natural anxiety about the patient; but no actual alarm exists. On the contern the exists. exists. On the contrary, the present unfavorable symptoms are considered but temporary, and it is thought they will soon pass away. 8:30 p. in.—At this hour the information obtained

from the attending surgeons is to the effect that while the indications are that the President's wound is doing very well and is apparently not the cause of the present trouble, the fact cannot be concealed that the patient is extremely weak and that his disability is such as to the situation is at least very good. Nothing has turning from the ditch of desolate places on the least been heard from the sick room during the last bour, and Cabinet officers are now in waiting to hoar the latest news. Attorney-General Mac-

hear something very soon."

9 p. m.—The President has experienced no trouble from nausea since five o'clock p.m. A hypodermic injection of morphia was adminisered a short time ago, and at this hour he is sleep-

have heard nothing since the bulletin was issued.

ing. 0.15 p. m.—A gentleman who just came from the private part of the Mansion says that Mrs, Garfield informed him that the President waastill sleeping

9:30 p. m.-Private Secretary Brown, who jus-2:30 p. m.—Frivate Secretary Instal, the President is still sleeping. He also said that the sleep was natural, and that no morphia had been administered to-day. The statement heretofore made that effect is erroneous. The patient's pulse has decreased ten beats, being at the present time about 120. No further trouble from nausea has been experienced. The surgeons estimate the emperature at this hour to be about normal. The indications are that the pulse is still subsiding.
11:30 p. m.—Although there has been a feeling of anxiety at the Executive Mansion all day, no

alarm was felt regarding the President's condition until late this afternoon. The fact that none of the attending surgeons have entered the business apartments of the Mansion during the day occa-sioned an unfavorable suspicion which the evening bulletin proved was warranted. Since that bulletin was issued there has been a constant arrival of anxious inquirers at the White House. The room of Private Secretary Brown has been crowded all the evening. Among those first to arrive were Postmaster-General James and At torney-General MacVeagh. Shortly after these came Assistant Secretary of State Hitt, Secretary Windom, and Secretaries Kirkwood and Hunt Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer, First Comptroller Lawrence, General Francis A. Walker that Mrs. Garfield had

BORNE UP WONDERFULLY WELL

Brider the terrible strain which the recurrence of the President's unfavorable symptoms had imteracting the president of the preside who had an opportunity to hear the talk of themen have been communicated with by graph concerning the serious condition of the President. Private Secretary Brown said that he ton to-morrow. One of the attendants upon the President said at half-past ten o'clock that he did opinion of this gentleman everything is being done for the patient that professional skill can suggest, and he feels quite sure that the morning will show an improvement. The members of the Cabinet left the Mansion for their respective homes about eleven o'clock, at , which hour the patient was still sleeping naturally and quietly. Doctors Bliss and Reyburn remained at the Mansion dur-ing the night. Assistant Secretary Hitt deemed it advisable at a late hour to-night to inform Secre-

## TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

tary Blaine of the unfavorable change in the Presi

it's condition in order that he might return t

-The Boer flag was hoisted at Pretoria, in the Transvaal, on the 8th instant.

-The funeral of ex-Chief-Justice Ori-S. Seymour took place at Litchfield, Conn., -A stand fell at a race-course in Mar-

seilles, France, yesterday and killed and injured a large number of people. —John McCullough and Lawrence Bar-

Chicago yesterday. Prices in grain jumped up in a lively manner, and there was considerable ex-citement during the day.

-Captain Hooper, of the revenue cut-

#### IN THE WILDERNESS,

WHERE GRANT AND LEE FIRST MET.

Present Appearance of the Famous Place-Biles Earthworks Still Remaining-Local Legends-A Strange Country and Its Queer Sights.

Here in the Wilderness are the best- tary Blaine: eserved heel-prints and claw-marks of the war. The face of the earth retains scars as well as the face of a man, and nature, when let alone, will show scratches made by those who long since have een gathered beneath her green. As soon as a been gathered beneath her green. As soon as a line of breastworks was thrown up in these un-trodden forests there sprung from the subsoil all sorts of shrubs and wood-plants, which, with the coating of shatters blown from the pines around, resist the wear and tear of time. The Wilderness is a wide stretch of timber on rocky, rolling land, covering the northeaders covered for the particular of overing the northeastern corner of Spottsylvania Jounty. At the southern edge, a few miles from the heart of it, is the Chancellorsville battle-ground, freen miles below is the scene of slaughter at Fredericksburg, and to the south is Spottsylvania Court-House, where occurred the terrific twin battle to the one delivered here. Every square mile of land in Spottsylvania is historic-a ptace of battle upon which to fight meant to slay. But, unlike the other fields in the county, this upland corner, hemmed in

BY THE RAPIDAN,
is heavily timbered with scrub oak, pine, chestnut,
and hazel, with briars and chinquepin bushes
springing at the roots of the trees. There is an occasional opening, and at this point, on the Wilderness Run, a branch of the Rapidan, are several
farms, come comprehe due the several farms, some comfortable dwellings, and a store. The land immediately bordering the run is more fertile than that at the distance of a mile or so, and a narrow strip of it is now in corn and grass. When the battle was fought a tavorn stood near the Orange turnpike on a hillock at the side of the stream, but it was torn down by soldiers, and since then there has been no attempt at restoration. Within sight of the store whither constraints. Within sight of the store, whither countrymen for miles come around to trade, are four farm buildings, while somewhat to the north is a mine, from which gold, recently has been taken in pay-ing quantities. Looked at while in the midst of its deepest shadows, the Wilderness is a howling one, indeed; but seen from the store it isn't half as bad a case of the forest primeval as I expected to A DITCH WITH PILES OF DEAD.

Riding out the pike with the obliging young torekeeper, we came to a point where at the edge if an oak belt is a new growth of pines which lift their small green cones twenty or thirty feet above the ground. At the time of the battle this pine woods was an open field and through it ras a ditch. The ditch remains, but its bed is dry and over-grown with weeds. Flies buzzed around our heads and bit our hands as we made our way along the-ditch, for here three thousand men fell, and we were searching for evidences of the struggle be-tween Warms and Ewell. Of bones there were none in sight, but russy canteens were as plentiful as persimmons, and I had the good luck to find a stump from the rotten heart of which we picked a number of Minie balls. The storckeeper tells me that after

this ditch was so filled with bodies that in one place a miner, shod with bloody grime, walked for two hundred yard or more with human heads for stepping-stones. But Warren and Sodgwick, under Grant's stern-eye, gave back in kind. So it comes that along the clearly-marked line of rebel enthat along the clearly-marked line of robel en-trenchments on the other side of the thicket are several mounds and just as many trifling relies of the canteen kind as are to be seen in the ditch. The canteens that I noticed among the weeds, where the men of the North stood, are inclined to to the oval in shape, but those picked up along the the confederate breastworks were round and flat, like a slice cut crossways from a watermelon. Campaigners and those familiar with the equipment of the two armies will recall that the rebel canteen was as different from the canteen of Yankee make as is Kentucky corn-juice from Connecticut cider or Jersey lightning.

A THICKET OF DEATH. The battle was fought in two defiles; for while on the 5th of May it raged along the Orange turn-pike, at Grant's right hand, on the 6th Hancock and Longstreet wrestled along the Orange plans road, to the left of Grant and some two miles south of his headquarters at Old Wilderness Tavern. Re-Vesgh just said in response to a question: "We red in the hazy sunlight, and, after a half hour's trot, struck the famous Brock road. Here, at that thoroughfare's intersection with the Stevensburg of course we are very anxious. We expect to road, stands an oak, nailed to which is a sign pointing southeast to Chancellorsville and south to Spottsylvania Court-House. This point of interection is historic for more incidents than one. On a day in May, 1863, Jackson led his twenty-five thousand veterans by quick and secret march to this tree, and, whee ling, swept in resistless fury down the road until he

GAVE HOOKER HIS LASTING SCAR and found for himself the death-wound of a hero. On a day in May, 1864, Getty hurries past the oak to the plank road below, that he may stop Lee's oncoming host, and thwart Lee's purpose to crush the new chief of a grander army than his own. There in the thicket to the right Getty sirikes the enemy and holds him, but grows weaker and weaker as the moments fly, so that he slaps his thigh for joy when he hears the ringing huzza of Hancock's men, as they brilliantly end a brilliant march in the nick of time. There in the thicket the gallant Haves has given his life, and dying men are at the root of every pine. Into the undergrowth moves Hancock's great line of bat-tle, and hour after hour he wrestles with the foe. Trees are stripped of their limbs, the dead leaves of past autumns are swept by fire and the rattle of musketry tells of the desperate work in the depths.

I RODE ALGEG THE BROCK ROAD for about three miles to the ruins of the Brock House in a small, fallow, unfenced field, half-way to Todd's Tavern. The growth of timber on either side of the road is unbroken. There is not sign of human habitation. The woods are so dense that at some points it is impossible to see twenty yards within, and at no place is an object a hundred yards off from the road discoverable. Trees and bushes; bushes and trees. But along one side of the road from the Orange plank south to the Brock ruins is a continuous line of well-preserved earthworks. Here it is up to the top button of the coat, again it is knee-high and aceasignally almost level with the ground; but it is always traceable. At times it runs off into the woods for a few feet, but curves again and lies by the side of the road like an

ENDLESS GRAVE-MOUND. In most places it is brown with a covering of dead leaves and pine shatters, while at others it is green with small shrubs and matted briars. Logs stick out at intervals, and their ends are charred in the place where a roaring wood fire helped Longstreet to make a temporary breach in the line. Threequarters of a mile in the woods to the west, and parallel to Hancock's entrenchments, are the con-federate breastworks. They stretch to the right and left of the plank road and run for a seem! interminable distance. The earthworks that I saw at Bull Run, in the Peniusula, at Fredericksburg. and at Chaucellorsville were slight compared with these, but when the armies started on the Hapidan campaign they knew the value of the shield o

THIS WAS THE STRANGEST BATTLE this was the strangest battle-field. There falls the dusk of an August day, and a vast breadth of crimson slants up from the west in the track of the sun. Trees are to the right, and left, and everywhere, and the silence of the wilderness oppresses. It is easy to think of Now England's
King Philip, of Boone, of Tecumseh, and of Tippecanoe, but it is difficult to keep the mind upon
generous Wadsworth, who fell here: upon Sedgwick, who soon followed: upon Lee and Grant.
To regard this as a place of battle where painted
warriors dedged from tree to tree and uponeer. warriors dodged from tree to tree, and pioneer riflemen held (their own, is natural enough; but it is hard to realize that here was fought a battle secording to the art of war; that here Grant and Lee met for the first time, and that here was begun such a series of awful combats as the world never saw before. - G. M. in the Philadelphia Times.

At Albany, N. Y.—Albany, 12; Atlanties, 5.
At Philadelphis, Pa.—Metropolitans, 10; Ath-

At Boston-Bostons, 5; Troys, 2. Attempted Suleide. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15 .- Surgeon S. . Mathews, U. S. N., attempted suicide to-night by taking sulphate of morphine. His recovery is doubtful.

#### STEUBEN'S RELATIVES.

They Are Officially Invited to the York town Centennial.

The State Department has of late received numerous inquiries as to whether there were any living relations of Barou Steuben, and whether they were invited to attend the Yorktown celebration in common with the descendants of Lafayette. It may be proper to state that there are several relatives of Steuben now officers in the German army, and that the following was sent to our Minister at Berlin some time since by Secretary Bigline.

our Minister at Berlin some time since by Secretary Blaine:
During the darkest period of the Revolutionary
War a German soldier of distinction tendered his
sword in aid of American Independence. Frederic William Augustus, Baron Steuben, Joined
Washington at Valley Forge in the memorable and
disastrous winter of 17th. He attested the sincerity
of his attachment to the patriot came by esponsing it when its fortunes were adverse, its prospects
glicomy, and its hones, but for the intense zeal of
the people, well high creahed.

THE BARON STEUREN

was received by Washington with the most cordial
welcome, and immediately placed on duty as inspector-general of the army. A detailed history of
his military career in America would form an
ephome of the Revolutionary struggle. He had
served in the seven Years war on the staff of the
Great Frederic and had acquired in the campaigns
of that master of military science the skill and the
experience so much needed by the untrained
soldiers of the Continental army. The drill and
discipline and effective organization which, under
the commanding patroning of Washington, were
at ence imparted to the American army by the
zoal and, diligence of Steuben transformed the
volunteers and raw levies into veteraus who succossfully met the Wilth regulars in all the campaigns of the prolonged contest.

The final surrender of the British army under
Lord Cornwallis occurred at Yorktown, Va., on the
19th of October, 17st. Baron steuben bore a most
conspicuous part in the ardnous campaign which
ended so a uspicionsly for the Continental army,
and it fell to his lot to receive the first official notification of the protoness capitulation and to bear it
to the Ulmitrious commander-Ai-chief.

It american bistory is to be celebrated with appro-

in the Illustrious commander-in-chief

THE CENTENNAL OF THAT GREAT EVENT
IN American history isto be celebrated with appropriate observances and ceremonics on the approximation of the procedure of the control of the commander of the control of the celebration is guested by the President to tender through you and invitation to the representatives of Baron Steuben's family in Germany to attend the celebration as guested fibe Government of the United States. You will communicate the invitation through the Imperial Minister of Forcign Affairs, and will express to him the very carnest desire of this Government that it shall be excepted. Those who come as representatives of Baron Steuben will be assured in our day of peace and presperity of as warm a welcome as was given to their Illustrious kinsman in the dark days of adversity and war. They will

BE THE HONORED GUESTS

of fifty millions of Americans, a vast number of whom have German blood to their solves.

BE THE HONORED GUESTS of fifty millions of Americans, a wast number of whom have German blood in their veins, and constitute one of the most worthy and valuable clements that make up the strength of the Republic. Intensely devoted, with patriotic fidelity to America, they yet retain and cherish and transmit the most affectionate memories of Fatherland. To these the visit of Baron Siculen's relatives will have something of the revival of family ties, while have something of the revival of family ties, while to all Americans, of whateve, origin, the presence of German guests will afford fitting opportunity of testifying their respect for that great country within whose limits are included so much of human grandeur and human progress.

#### VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A Joint Discussion at Fairfax-Notes of ecial to THE REPUBLICAN.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 15 .- There was a joint discussion here to-day between the Readjuster and the Democratic candidates for attorney-general, Messrs. Blair and McKinney. The large crowd was composed of the most respectable citizens of Fairfax County, who gave strict attention to the debate. Blair made a most excellent speech, which created much cuthusiasm. It was expensive soperated that Me. McKinney. It was generally conceded that Mr. McKinney made a greatfailure falling far short of the expecta-tions of his admirers. Full report will be given by mail.

Hon. H. H. Riddleberger arrived in the city last night, fresh from the canvass in Virginia. He made a speech at Culpeper Court-House yesterday to a large crowd of people. He reports everything as bouning for the Readjuster cause in the Old Dominion. He has been constantly speaking ever since the canvass opened in June.

There will be a grand mass-meeting at Fairfax Court-House on Thursday of the Readjuster party. Senator Mahone, Colonel Cameron, John Wise, Hou. H. H. Riddleberger, Captain Blair, and many other prominent speakers will be there. There will be a barbeeue, and a big fime is expected.

Virginia Railroad Matters.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 15—Notice was filed in the Chancery Court of this city to-day by George B. Harrison and other stockholders of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company that application would be made for an injunction and restraining order to prevent the amalgamation or on of the said company with the Atlantic and Northwestern and the Ohio Central Railroad Companies, and to prevent the said rail-road companies and the syndicate committee thereof from issuing or recording any mortrage of lien upon the property and franchises of the Rich-mond and Allegheny Railroad Company, under any other name whatsoever, other than the \$50,000 authorized by the charter.

A Fierce Duel. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 15.—Informa-on has just reached this city of a desperate duel ught last week in the Indian Nation between T. O. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, and Colonel Ar Price, a prominent citizen of the Creek Nation Price was killed and Carpenter fatally wounded. Considerable feeling exists over the affair, as both men were among the most prominent in the na-

## CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Mr. George W. Riggs was reported as eing decidedly better last night. SECRETARY LINCOLN, who is now in New York, is expected to return to this city to-day.

Hon, John A. Logan will make the opening speech of welcome at the soldiers' reunion which will take place at Bloomington, Ill., on Sep-MR. J. EWING, a relative of Secretary

Blaine, has been appointed a clerk in the State De-partment. Mr. Ewing was a supporter of General Hancock at the recent election. MINISTER WHITE has had a farewell au-

dience with the Emperor of Germany and pre-scated his letter of recall. He will proceed to London, remaining there a short time before sail-ing for New York. SENATOR BEN H. HILL, of Georgia, was able to respond to a seconde in Virginia last Thursday night, and mildly said that the Coalition party of Virginia is composed of corrupt politicians and ignorant negroes.

SUPERINTENDENT CARLISLE P. PATTER on, of the Coast Survey, died at 4:25 yesterday afternoon, at his residence, "Brentwood," near the city. A sketch of his eventful life has already appeared in THE REPUBLICAN.

By a mistake made in summarizing the Information obtained from Supervising Inspector-General Dumont, on Saturday last, the number of passengers carried during the fiscal year was stated to be a quarter of a million. The number given should have been two and a half millions.

Captain Henry Clay Cochrane, U. S. I. C., passed through here on Saturday from Norolk, on route for the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy-ard, to assume command of the marine detail for the European fact on the flagship Languster. He is to be fleet marine officer of the European fleet.

CAPTAIN ISAAC BASSETT, the veteran Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, who will complete his half century of service in the Senate. Chamber in December next, is busily engaged in preparing his forthcoming volume entitled "Sketches and Reminiscences of the United States Senate—1831-1881." COLONEL A. SIM LOGAN, the Seneca chief.

aployed in the Interior Department, goes tonight to his home on the Cattaraugus reserve for a short vacation. During the time he has served the Colonel has made hosts of friends by his sourieous deportment, who will cordially welcome his return to duty with restored health. SENATOR MARIONE and Colonel Harry

Riddleberger will speak at Fairfax Court-House on Thursday. As many Washingtonians have sig-nified their intention of being present on that oc-casion it is expected that the Midland Rullroad will run an extra train in order to allow persons to go and come on the same day. SECRETARY BLAINE passed through Port-

should be a superior of the state of the sta

The annual convention of division superintendents of the Railway Mail Service was called to order yesterday by Superintendent W. B. Thompson in the Post-Office Department building, and the season was devoted to a discussion of matters partaining to the service and improvement of certain defects. The principal subject was the question of providing some method of heating postal cars in winter by which danger from fire will be obviated in case of secident to the train.

# A CURIOUS CITY,

FORMED BY ROCKS AND TREES.

One of the Wonders of the Empire State-A Natural Town-The Architecture of Nature-Historical Reminiscences-The

Holland Purchase.

pecial Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

ROCK CITY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Coming on a visit of exploration to this novel and tree-surmounted Rock City in the wilderness, we left the cars at Ellicottville, a pretty, white-cottaged village, embowered with stately and magnificent sugar-maple trees, which arch and shade the streetway. The surrounding forcet occasion will. streetways. The surrounding, forest-covered hills rise much higher than does that monumental structure to the memory of G. W. in the Federal City. For sixty years—until Goths from over the hill "satcheled" it thence—the village was the county-seat of Cattaraugus County. It was selected, surveyed by, and named in honor of

JOSEPH BLLICOTT, OF MARYLAND, surveyor-general for the Holland Land Company, and long an eminent citizen of New York. From sheer habit we called at the village printing office, from which is issued the Union, a neatly printed, entertaining journal. The editor has the good scuse to give quite fully the local news occurring in the several towns of the county, thus making a valuable home paper. Colonel Shankland, its veteran editor, we believe, heads the list in the State by years of service as a practical printer and journalist, standing at the case for fifty-five years. He is still a handsome, genial gentleman, after so long service as a wheel-horse in the Democratic party during its varying phases of success and de-feat. Fifty years ago at Harper Brothers, in New York, he stood side by side and set type with Horace Greeley. In 1856, during the closing years of Jackson's administration, he was the conte porary of the gifted but erratic

BUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, who had then recently come into the county, and was publishing the Whig paper at Olean. Gris-wold learned his trade in Boston, and in his day he had no equal as a mechanical printer. He was agentus in the constructive mysteries of the "art preservative of all art;" and therefore he pro-duced a handsoher newspaper than any other printer of that period. He was also an incisive political writer, but often found his match in young Shankland in their sharp and unsparing political controversity General west there. political controversies, Griswold went East, be-came a theologian, litterateur, poet, college pro-fessor, and passed away a score of years since, while his rival of "Old Lang Syne" remains at his

post—the oldest editor west of Cayuga Bridge.
"You have resided here so long, Colonel, that
you must have become attached to the people, and you have witnessed the great strides from the sim-ple pastoral lives of the pioneers to the affluence of the 'lords of the sell,' now witnessed on every hand throughout these rich hills and valleys," we

ventured to suggest.
"Yes, indeed," replied the veteran editor, "this wilderness tract of a hundred years ago is to-day the

RICHEST AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT BIGHEST AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT in the United States. Now its thousands of fertile, cultivated farms yield the best of grass, grain, and fruit; tens of thousands of sheep and swine and herds of mileh cows roam the pastures, fattening upon the verdure of a thousand hills; decile horses do service for man at the wagon, the plow, and the harvesters; hay, oats, wheat, and corn fill the great harms in which are agreement the howevilled everbarns, in which are garnered the bountiful crops of summer—secure from winter's storms. Hun-dreds of large factories have been constructed during the last fifteen years, in which cows' rich milk ing the last fifteen years, in which cows rich milk is converted into tons upon tons of the choicest butter and cheese—a product now sought for in all parts of Europe; with which the outgoing steamships are largely laden, as well as supplying the domestic demand therefor. The well-con-

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND CHURCHES and the commodious and convenient dwellinghouses of the owners of this vast wealth are met at short intervals upon every turnpike throughout the domain of the Holland purchase. And there are hundreds of prosperous villages, with some enterprising cities," he continued, "and within the Holland purchase there are not less than seven hundred miles of railroads, all in successful operation, as well as a hundred miles of the State canals, with Lakes Erie and Ontario on our western and northern borders and the Allegany River T. H. Harrison. Upon reaching Marshall Hall anon the south."

"But, Colonel, are not these transportation ties in advance of your necessities within the Holland purchase?"

"Not at all, sir; for the white population is now | the extent of a rare programme Indians, for they ride on railroads, dress and live like whites. On the southern bor-der of this county there is a daily production of five thousand barrels of petroleum. With our butter, cheese, and other farm products, the large lumber and manufacturing industries and merchan-dise keep the railroads busy."
"What is meant, Colonel, by the designation of

THE ' HOLLAND PURCHASE?' "In a brief way," said the obliging editor.

Massachusetts possessed in fee immense tracts of

land-covering in part the eight western counties of New York—by grants made prior to t of the provinces constituting New York. ROBERT MORRIS, THE FINANCIER for the colonies, the princely Philadelphia mer-chant, on his own account, purchased of Massa-chusetts its title to those lands of the territorial

limits above referred to. After long and perplexing negotiation he succeeded in selling 3,690,000 acres of those lands to the parties subsequently known as THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

The gentlemen constituting that company were among the wealthlest of long-named Dutch mer-chants and bankers, known in the title deeds as Wilhem Williak, Wilhem Willink, the younger Jan Willink, Jan Willink, the younger Nicholaas Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpeuninck, gentlemen all of the city of Amsterdam, in the 'Reublic of Batavia." "Their names, Colonel, would indicate them to

e unquestionable Netherland Dutchmen. "Yes, they were: Holland, thorough-bred Am-derdam Dutchmen. Moreover they were bur-lened with the accumulated wealth of centuries, gathered from all parts of the habitable globe b their enterprising maritime ancestors. So that this Holland purchase of theirs was merely a

mall outside investment. "Did Morris secure a large fortune from his land perations in this State, Colonel?" "I think not. Morris was the most enterprising merchant and daring speculator in the colonies. His wife was a beautiful and accomplished and very extravagant lady; her dresses, her laces, her

rise who was a Geamin and accomplished and very extravagant lady; her dresses, her laces, her feathers, and dazzling jewels would enlist the womanly envy of a duchess of the realm. No wonder that the great generals and opulent gentry of the revolutionary era thronged the Morris' rich saloons and feasted from their bountifally-laden mainogany! The merchant prince's mansion was open hospitality and a repeating annihilator of fortune. But you forget all this when you remember that Robert Morris was one of the most realistic of patriots. It was be more than all others who devised ways and means by which was first was a festion at the commander-in-chief was a Fabian strategist, and, better than all after eight years of trial the independence of the Colonies was achieved."
"Were there white settlers then on the purchase, Colonel?"
"No, sir, there were no whites known to be living at that time on the purchase; but it is computed that of the Colympet and the surchase; but it is computed that of the Colympet and the purchase, Colonels, Senecas, and Tusearone, there were some

consisting of the Mohawks, Oueldas, Onondagus, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, there were some four thousand, roausing at their own untrainmeled will throughout the Massachusetts wilderness grants, hunting, fishing, fighting, scalping, and tomahawking.

"Come, come," said the Judge, "the team is ready for the journey, a nice lengths in the basket, my curiosity is at a high pitch to see the "wilderness city," and you have bothered the Colonel too long aircady. So we must be off without further paries."

long already. So we must be off without further parley."

With thanks to the instructive editor and a parting hand-shake we took a seat in the buggy with that most genial of genitemen, Hon. Bradford Prince, chief-justice of New Mexico: and, behind a pair of faithful mags, we were soon moving rapidly down the smooth valley pike; then we turned off into a new road and began the ascent of the hills; up, up, still up the acclivity—onward to the summit of the hill, two-fifth of a mile above the sea level. Receibling a peint where the road diverged, a significant guide-board was posted at the fork. Giving our hores a rest, we read:

Bitranger!

Btracger!

Take the left-hand road,
If Rock City be your destination;
For the right-hand road
Is the rough, stony path to destruction!
Obeying the truthful guide-board's injunction, we reined our horses into the left-hand path. Passin through a meandering, half-mile roadway, warrived at the west gate of this marvalous cit;
Under the shady hemiocks we unharmessed or fatigued horses. Giving them an houset feed, we hegan our tramp of six hours' sight-seeing. It correctly named. On the northern termination of

the Allegheny Range, on the edge of the crest of a hill, more than two thousand feet above the ocean,

There it has remained for ages, the sole habitation of forest animals and singing birds. Amid its gray, mossy old solitudes the lordly bear, the stately elk and the timid deer, the ravenous wolf and the stealthy for found secure retreat. On its lotty pines the gray, black, red, and chipmunck squirrels shueked becohered for winders stores, and, sitting on their hannehes, chirped defance at the greater animals below. Mountain-trougoiden-spotted beauties—sported unmolested in babbling brooks that sprang from crystal springs. The partridge, the woodcock, the quall skipped from bish to bush, filling their crops with juicy, scarlet berries. Oriote, robin-red-breast, yellow bird, thrush, and linnet by day, the whip-poor-will at twillight, the nightingale by moonlight, twittered songs of joyousness, and above all the baild eagle proudly coursed his way as monarch of the sky.

"Why, Judge, what were you saying—what rave."

tered songs of joyousness, and above all the baid eagle proudly coursed his way as monarch of the saky.

"Why, Judge, what were yousnying—what reverie has faken possession of your fancy? This is Rock City, Judge!" Yes, yes; my dear fellow, what fancies will strike the mind in a mountain forest like this; and this is Rock City? So wonderful! And yet the authorities have not arranged to transfer it to Central Park! But we must pursee our explorations." The city is formed of solid masses of conglomerate gray sand-stone, interspersed with gittering sea-formed pebbles. It extends a mile northeast to southwest by a sixteenth of a mile in breadth. From one to four rods the rocks are sundered vertically into blocks, forming large numbers of squares, and streets varying in width from three to fifteen feet, that intersect at right angles, in curved lines, or in larger open areas. The solid walls rising fifteen to forty feet, forming either side of the streets, generally preserve a true vertical counterpart to its opposite side. The wrinkled old faces of the gray walls are decorated with forms and moss, and when the sun shines upon the snow-white and blushing-rink pebbles, inbedded in the gray stone, they sparkle like Jewels pending from ladies fair? The blushing pebbles and grace-hit ferns—that would encourage the congressional gardener's envy—command the surprised admiration of visitors.

Crowning all these blocks of stone, shading the streets and squares from the scorching rays of summer's sun, are growing for man's economic uses straight and grand forest trees. Plues and and hemlock, of mammoth size and height, sugar-maple, onl. chestnut, white-wood, bass, and cumber, flowering and berry bushes. From beneath the rocks and out of the hillsides clear, cool water unceasingly flows.

At the West GATEWAY

meath the rocks and out of the hillsides clear, cool water unceasingly flows.

AT THE WEST GATEWAY

we enter the city through a narrow three-feet incline passage to an open square; here is the table, or dining rock, three feet high by twenty feet diameter, upon which a party is lunching, logs having been arranged around the stone table for seats. As there was ample room we were soon likewise engaged. As we were with good appetites doing justice to the nice lunch the Judge was intently surveying the huge, everhanging rock at our right, under whose semi-archway two hundrest persons could stand sheltered from storm or sun; at its farther end is a pool of clear water, and on the barren rock above is a grove of giant hemlocks. What gives sustenance to keep these trees growing? This great rock is known as

THE IROQUOIS COUNCIL CHAMBER.

We pass on through Complanter avenue, where the great pines override the edge of the rock, shoot up at an angle of twenty degrees, rising eighty feet, with a diameter of four feet at the base; pussing through other streets and avenues named for tribes and chiefians until we reach.

THE GREAT EASTERN,
so named from its striking resemblance to a ship approaching with its four stately masts (trees) in quite regular order. A little further on we come to a stone of smaller size, but a quite perfect model of a yacht. Now we come to a very tall rock surmounted (like all the others) with growing trees, and a deep cavern under it; this is named

GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE'S CASTLE, in honor of the last great chieftain of the Senecas, who died on the Aliegany in 1850, at the great age of one hundred and twenty years, and who was the last survivor of those engaged in the cruei massacre of Wyoming. In the hottest weather the streets of this city are always cool: in some of the narrow ones fee has been survived in the last as the 4th of July; we found it?

John Y. Engam,

### THE VETERANS' EXCURSION.

The Large and Pleasant Company that Went to Marshall Hall.

Those who participated in the excur-don given last night by the Union Veteran Corps found everything that the heart could wish for, and nearly all, with one accord, signified their satisfaction and plainly showed their gratification at the success that attended the efforts of the battle-scarred veterans. The W. W. Corcoran left her wharf promptly at 6:15, carrying down over five hundred persons. The whole affair was under the other committee took charge, consisting of Lieu-tenant Donahue, Lieutenant Harrison, W. H. Myers, H. Costor, and Captain E. L. Grant, The levotees to Terpsichore were fully provided for to Of those present there were noticed Colonel Robert B. Lincoln, Colonel R. B. Lynch, Colonel G. E. Corson, Colonel I. S. Tichenor, Captain Lincoln, Colonel McKuight, Licutenants Ross and Miller, Harry Hungerford, Walter L. Cadman, L. H. Wood, R. E. Williams, Louis Schmidt, M. V. Tierney, A. G. Johnston, M. V. Casey, E. F. Triever, T. A. Gibson, H. T. Carson, J. . Moullen, Mr. D. W. Beach, wife and wister. W. Burke, W. W. Sweet, J. A. Martin, Charles Har-tell, James Cross, William E. Corbin, Mesars. Coombs, E. H. Perlin, Stewart Cranford, Dr. Nolan Professor D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Gear, M. Sim W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Howard L. Pinckney, of New York: Charles Doutrick Eureka, Nev.; W. G. Nolen and wife, Harry Lyot and lady, William Lepley Irwin, C. J. Compton, Miss Lizzie Tabler, Annie Smart, Ada Fields, Mrs. Carsons, Mamie Parker, Aggie Parker, Laura Cadman, Mrs. Cadman, Mrs. H. O. Zantzinger, Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Chadwick, Fred Thomson, J. S. Bosworth, George Parker, Paul Newhaus, G. W. Brown J. W. White, N. V. Casey, F. Clark, J. Fitzgerald, J. A. Barran, I. Young, F. Thomas, J. Daly, J. B. Morrison, G. W. Smith, R. R. E. Kerkam, J. Kenealy, S. C. Snyder, W. A. Orr . R. Siddal, F. B. Orr, L. E. John, and D. W. Scott, J. R. Siddal, F. B. Orr, L. E. John, and D. W. Scott. The Washington Light Infantry was well represented by Messrs. Burns, A. W. Long, J. S. Lacy, J. O. Roche, T. J. Irwin, J. Angel, B. Engel, Lieutenant B. R. Ross, Sergeant Thomas, Sergeant Harrison, Sergeant McWhorter, Corporal Woolridge, R. B. Lash, G. G. Hannan, W. C. White, C. T. Conrad, A. J. Robinson, Sergeant T. J. Dufly, Mrs. A. F. Conrad, Miss A. Courad, Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mrs. George Woolridge, Miss. James.

# Duffy, Mrs. A. F. Conrad, Miss A. Courad, Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mrs. George Woolridge, Miss Jamesson, Miss Burns, Miss S. Tabler, Missos Irwin, Miss Spear, Miss Engel, Miss A. Williams, Miss Katle A. Arnold, Richmond, Vas. Misses Bryan, O'Keefe, Echmidt, Plats, Nellie Bonnhoe, Cooney, Missos Seilhauser, Misses Wilson, Liddele, Fletcher, Moore, Smart, Grafoll, Murphy, the Misses Parks, the Misses Farkers, Mrs. White, Mrs. Newhaus, and Mrs. Thomason, Mr. M. H. McWhorler, and Miss Lida C. Tollock, Miss Riche, Mrs. M. V. Hart, and Misses Shield and Fields.

A Sad Ride. Quenec, Aug. 15.-Alphonse Choose, ormerly of this city, but lately residing in the Julied States, took a train on Saturday to return sers via Richmond. His wife, who was in a prearious condition, died on the cars. Six mile further on his little child, who accompanied him, expired in his arms. He conveyed the remains of both to River du Loup, where the family reside,

for interment. Desiroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- All Saints' Episcopal Church and rectory was burned yester-day morning. The loss is \$10,000, mostly covered y insurance. Several houses and a stable were lamaged. The cause of the fire is unknown At Philadelphia.—Ryder & Wright's Schuylkill il Works, on the river bank, above Gray's Ferry bridge, were almost totally destroyed by fire t

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15,-James and Walter Mailey, respectively nephew and son f Edw. Malley, were arrested this morning on

Jenuie Cramer's Murderers.

warrant, dated August 9, charging them with the murder of Jennie E. Cramer. They were com-mitted without ball and taken to the county jall. The authorities will not divulge any new evidence hey may have. Give Him a Rauana

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Thomas still, of Boston, to-day won the championship in he international lawn tenis match with Henry Boakes, of Quebec.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. The United States ship Portsmouth ar-

ived at Har Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., August 0, fifteen hours from Rockland. The United States practice ships Mayower and Standish sailed Sunday from Charles-wn, Mass., for Rocky Point, R. I. The United States flagship Tennessee, of the North Atlantic station, arrived at New Lon-ton, Conn., on Saturday afternoon from Gardiner's day, Long Island.

The United States steamer Trenton arrived at Naples, Italy, from Trieste, July 29. After remaining a few days she was to sall for Leghorn, to receive some necessary repairs to the boilers.

# SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COL. DUDLEY.

Changes in the Office-A Consolidation-New Chiefs of Divisions-The Soldier to Get a Fair Show-A Proposed New Pension Law-Other Facts.

"Well, Mr. Commissioner," said a representative of The Expusican yesterday, as he shook the hand of Colonel Dudley, the new Commissioner of Peusions, "have you got your office in thorough working order yet?"

"Pretty nearly so," replied Colonel Dudley, "I have been endeavoring to master the situation, to understand, the forest forest contents.

have been endeavorting to master the situation, to understand the force I control, and to see what may be done, if anything, to advance the business of this bureau. According to my idea, there is no Government bureau wherein dispatch in the transaction of its business is so desirable as in this. When a soldier applies for a pension his case should be determined as specifily as possible, for the inference is he does not make the application until he needs the assistance which the Government has promised to give him." ernment has promised to give him."

"How happened it that you were compelled to make so heavy a discharge?" asked THE REPUBLE-

"Simply because I found the rolls overburdened simply occase I found the rolls overburdened for beyond the appropriation for this present fiscal year. I confess it was something of a surprise to me when I looked into the matter and discovered the exact state of things; but there was only one course for me to pursue. I found that the appropriation for this year amounted to so much; I found that the experience of the property o found that the retention of the number of employees that was upon the rolls would involve an expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars in excess of the appropriation. So there was only one thing to do, and that was to reduce the force until I should@ring it within the appropriation. It was a matter of regret to me that I was connected to take this action, and I deleved it was

ation. It was a matter of regret to me that I was compelled to take this action, and I delayed it until the 15th of July, when the reduction should have taken place on the 1st of July, which was the commencement of the present fiscal year."

"Didn't the discharge of so many at one time somewhat interfere with the business of the office?" queried Trix Rigeraticas.

"Yes, a little; but after I got things systematized the work will go along smoothly. I propose to consolidate the nine adjudicating divisions into four, so that I can have them more closely in hand. The chiefs of these divisions I shall take from among the most experienced and efficient clerks in the bureau, and then I intend establishing a division of review. I am not sure that it will be division of review. I am not sure that it will be called by that name, but it will be composed of the expert examiners, with the deputy com-missioner as the chief. The order establishing this

consolidation is not yet completed, but I hope to have it ready in a few days."

"You have made some changes in the conduct

"Yes," re-ponded Colonel Dudley, "I am de-termined to give the wolder a fair show. If a communication is received impugning the houesty and integrity of a soldier claimant, that claimant will have an experience. will have an opportunity to meet the charges against him, and the evidence will be fairly and impartially weighed. Another thing I desire to do is to settle the cases as fast as the evidence is in and a determination is reached. I don't mean to pigeon-hole them for five or six months before

"I understand you mean to give soldiers that VIRGINFAKE," said THE REPUBLICAN. "Is that "It cor THE SOL - aid Colonel Dudley, emphati-

"It cor "Is soo" sid Colonel Dudley, emphatically. "If there it's a bureau under the Government where a soldier bureau under the Government where a soldier bureau under the preference over a civilian in the manage of respinitement it is in this very Pension Office, and I believe to a sufficient number of honorably discharged soldiers to fill competently all the appointments that I may find it necessary to make. At present there is no prespect of my appointing any one."

Satisfied that Colonel Dudley was fully alive to the requirements of the office over which he has the requirements of the office over which he has been placed, and that he would safely guard both the interests of the Government and also those of the vast number of injured defenders of that Gov the vas fullings of whom are largely dependent upon the Pension Bureau for their support, Tha REFURLICAN bade the new Commissioner good

#### norning and bowed himself out CHANGES IN THE PENSION OFFICE. New Chiefs of Divisions Under the Con-

solidation. Colonel Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, yesterday appointed fourgentlemen as chiefs of the divisions which will be the result of the consolidation of the nine adjudicating divisions which he is now affecting. The new chicks were selected not only on account of their perfect familarity with their office duties, but also on account of their executive ability. They are as follows: Colonel F. D. Stevenson, of Illinois, who was a dier from the commencement to the close of the war, and is a lawyer by profession. He entered the Pension Office in 1869 as an examiner, and is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the office. His record has been the highest of any clerk in the bureau, and to his complete knowl-edge of the method of adjudication he adds the possession of executive ability of a high order Captain L. E. Dickey, of Maine, was a soldier, and lost a leg in the service. He has been in the Pension Office since 1864, and has gained the con-didence of his superiors by his faithful and intelli-gent service. John Comstock, of New York, has been in the Pension Office since 1870, and has shown by his rapid promotion the superior ability he possesses and his especial adaptability to the position now given him. Fred Mack, of Vermont, was a soldier, has been in the Pension Office since 1870, and has become a most valuable assistant from his constant devotion to the duties of his desk. Possessed of a wonderfully retentive nemory, he is a walking index of the cases which have passed through his bands.

## Proposed New Pension Law

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley is considering the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of a new pension act, which will undoubtedly be a popular one should he finally deem best to urge it. The law contemplated will be a sweeping one to pension all Union soldlers who were in rebel prisons for any length of time and suffered the horrors of Andersonville, Belle Iale, and Saulsbury. The Commissioner holds that the stitutions of many men were wrecked and that more injury to their usefulness was inflicted in ousands of cases by the starvation of prison pens than by service in the field or wounds in battle. He is now making investigation to determine aproximately how many names such an act wo add to the pension rolls, and what it would cost the Government annually should it go into effect. Upon the result of this inquiry will depend somewhat the nature of his recommendation

Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 15.-First racee mile-Sir Hugh won. Time, 1949c. Mutuals aid \$8.45. Second race—three quarters of a mile— bedouin won. Time, 1:1734. Mutuals paid \$13.70, hird race—one mile—Fillette won. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid \$21.50. Fourth race—free handleap— Gabriel won. Time, 1:57%. Mutuals paid \$11.20. Pifth race—one mile—Viola won. Time, 1:41% Mutuals paid \$87.60. Sixth race—handiesp steep chase, short course—Strychnine wou. Time, 2:184. Mutuals paid \$38.50.

Lorillards Against Each Other.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 15.—A match
race for two-year-olds, for \$1,000 a side, was agreed
upon by the brothers Pierre and George L. Lorilard last year, to be run at the present meeting at Monmouth Park. The former names one of his two-year-olds by Saxon against any two-year-old in the latter's stable. The conditions are pay or play, and the distance three-quarters of a mile. It

a expected that the race will take place on Friday The Saratoga Races. Saratoga, Aug. 15.—First race—one sile, three-year-olds—Clan Alpine won. Time,

134. French pools paid \$37.40. Second race—one and a half miles—Checkmate won. Time, 2.38/4. Third race—one mile and a furlong—Dank won. Time, 1:56. French pools paid \$15.00. Fourth race—three-quarters of a mile—Navarro won. Time, 1:1614. French pools paid \$81.90.

The Sprague Divorce Suit. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—In the Su-preme Court of Washington County to-day a motion was made by the counsel for Mrs. Kato Chase Sprague for an assignment of the day for the trial of the divorce suit. Because of the absence of the opposing counsel no decision was made. The mo-tion will be renewed to-morrow.